

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
LAREDO DIVISION

JOSH LIMAS	§	
	§	<b>CIVIL ACTION NO.</b>
<b>Plaintiff</b>	§	
	§	
VS.	§	
	§	
ANNETTE M. DURRITZAGUE, TRUSTEE for DURRITZAGUE 2003 REVOCABLE TRUST	§	
	§	
<b>Defendant</b>	§	
	§	

**COMPLAINT**

TO THE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE:

COMES NOW, Plaintiff JOSH LIMAS and brings this cause of action against ANNETTE DURRITZAGUE, TRUSTEE FOR DURRITZAGUE 2003 REVOCABLE TRUST, (“MS. DURRITZAGUE”). ANNETTE DURRITZAGUE, TRUSTEE FOR DURRITZAGUE 2003 REVOCABLE TRUST, owns, controls, manages, and rents the real estate, property, and improvements in Laredo, Texas where a business named Family Dollar operates. Mr. LIMAS respectfully shows that the Defendant’s real estate, property, and improvements at the location are not accessible to individuals with mobility impairments and disabilities, in violation of federal law.

**I. CLAIM**

1. Mr. LIMAS, a person with a physical disability and mobility impairments, brings this action for declaratory and injunctive relief, attorneys’ fees, costs, and litigation expenses against Defendant for violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§12181, *et seq.* (“ADA”), and its attendant regulations, the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (“ADAAG”).

2. Defendant refused to provide Mr. LIMAS and others similarly situated with sufficient ADA-compliant parking in the parking lot that serves Family Dollar. At the Laredo location, there is no ADA-Compliant Van Accessible space. The Access Ramp is blocked and cannot be used. Additionally, the Access Ramp has a curb height of over  $\frac{1}{2}$ " that creates a barrier to entry. Based on these facts, DEFENDANT has denied Mr. LIMAS the ability to enjoy the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations at Family Dollar.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §1343(a)(3) & (a)(4) for violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §12101, et seq.

4. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b), as the events complained of occurred in Laredo, Texas where the FAMILY DOLLAR business is located.

### **PARTIES**

5. Plaintiff JOSH LIMAS is an Honorable-discharged and Disabled Veteran, who served who served as an Army Infantry soldier in Afghanistan. Mr. Limas has difficulty walking, is disabled, and has injuries to his shoulder, foot, and back. Mr. LIMAS has significant mobility impairments and uses assistive devices for mobility. Mr. Limas has a disability rating from the Veteran's Administration. He is a "qualified individual with a disability" within the meaning of ADA Title III.

6. Defendant ANNETTE MR. DURRITZAGUE, TRUSTEE FOR

DURRITZAGUE 2003 REVOCABLE TRUST, owns, manages, controls, and leases the improvements and building where the Family Dollar is situated. The address of Family Dollar is 107 E Calton Rd, Laredo, TX 78041. The business is a place of public accommodation, operated by a private entity, whose operations affect commerce within the meaning of Title III of the ADA.

7. Defendant ANNETTE MR. DURRITZAGUE, TRUSTEE FOR DURRITZAGUE 2003 REVOCABLE TRUST is the owner of the property. Defendant is the Trustee for a Foreign Trust and is being sued in her capacity as the Trustee. The trust's address is 12775 Ross Ave, Chino, CA. Defendant can be served process via personal service at: 12775 Ross Ave, Chino, CA 91710.

## II. FACTS

8. Family Dollar is a business establishment and place of public accommodation in Laredo, Texas. Family Dollar is situated on real estate, property, and improvements owned, controlled, managed, and leased out by ANNETTE MR. DURRITZAGUE, TRUSTEE FOR DURRITZAGUE 2003 REVOCABLE TRUST.

9. Family Dollar is not accessible to disabled individuals because it has zero ADA-Compliant Van Accessible parking spaces. At the Laredo location, there is no ADA-Compliant Van Accessible space. The Access Ramp is blocked and cannot be used. Additionally, the Access Ramp has a curb height of over  $\frac{1}{2}$ " that creates a barrier to entry.

10. Pictures taken at the location prove this:



Family Dollar business in Laredo TX. There is no ADA-Compliant Van Accessible space. The Access Ramp is blocked and cannot be used. Additionally, the Access Ramp has a curb height of over  $\frac{1}{2}$ " that creates a barrier to entry.



Family Dollar business in Laredo TX. There is no ADA-Compliant Van Accessible space. The Access Ramp is blocked and cannot be used. Additionally, the Access Ramp has a curb height of over  $\frac{1}{2}$ " that creates a barrier to entry.



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11. The Plaintiff went to FAMILY DOLLAR property in September of 2020.

12. In encountering and dealing with the lack of an accessible facility, the Plaintiff experienced difficulty and discomfort. These violations denied the Plaintiff full and equal access to facilities, privileges and accommodations offered by the Defendant. Plaintiff has the intent to return to Family Dollar.

13. Additionally, on information and belief, the Plaintiff alleges that the failure to remove the barrier was intentional because: (1) this particular barrier is intuitive and obvious; (2) the Defendant exercised control and dominion over the conditions at this location and, therefore, the lack of accessible facilities was not an "accident" because Defendant intended this configuration; (3) Defendant has the means and ability to make the change; and (4) the changes to bring the property into compliance are "readily achievable."

14. The Defendant's Laredo location does not have the required number of

ADA parking spaces. With 26-50 parking spaces, Defendant must have two ADA-compliant Disabled parking spaces including one ADA-compliant Van Accessible space (96" Wide with 96" Side Access Aisle). This space must be located close to the entrance of the business. *See* pictures above, and **Exhibit 1**.

15. At the Laredo location, there is no ADA-Compliant Van Accessible space. The Access Ramp is blocked and cannot be used. Additionally, the Access Ramp has a curb height of over  $\frac{1}{2}$ " that creates a barrier to entry.

16. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C. §12101, has been federal law for 30 years.

### **III. CAUSE OF ACTION - VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101**

17. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this complaint.

18. Under the ADA, it is an act of discrimination to fail to ensure that the privileges, advantages, accommodations, facilities, goods and services of any place of public accommodation is offered on a full and equal basis by anyone who owns, leases, or operates a place of public accommodation. See 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a). Discrimination is defined, *inter alia*, as follows:

a. A failure to make reasonable modifications in policies practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the accommodation would work a fundamental alteration of those services and facilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).

b. A failure to remove architectural barriers where such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2) (A)(iv). Barriers are defined by reference to the ADAAG, found at 28 C.F.R., Part 36, Appendix “D.”

c. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

19. Pursuant to 28 C.F.R., Part 36, Appendix D (herein after “1991 Standards”), section 4.1.2, and 36 C.F.R., Part 1191, Appendix B (herein after “2010 Standards”), section 208.2, if a business provides between 26 and 50 parking spaces, Defendant must have at least two ADA-compliant Disabled parking spaces including one ADA-compliant Van Accessible space (96” Wide with 96” Side Access Aisle) near the business entrance. *See Exhibit 1.*

20. Here, the Defendant did not provide a sufficient number of ADA-compliant parking spaces in its parking lot, although doing so is easily and readily done, and therefore violated the ADA. At the Laredo location, there is no ADA-Compliant Van Accessible space. The Access Ramp is blocked and cannot be used. Additionally, the Access Ramp has a curb height of over  $\frac{1}{2}$ ” that creates a barrier to entry.

#### **IV. RELIEF REQUESTED**

##### Injunctive Relief

21. Mr. LIMAS will continue to experience unlawful discrimination as a result of Defendant's refusal to comply with the ADA. Injunctive relief is necessary so he and all individuals with disabilities can access the Defendant's property equally, as required by law, and to compel Defendant to repave and restripe the parking lot to comply with the ADA. Injunctive relief is also necessary to compel Defendant to keep the property in compliance with federal law.

Declaratory Relief

22. Mr. LIMAS is entitled to declaratory judgment concerning Defendant's violations of law, specifying the rights of individuals with disabilities to access the goods and services at the Defendant's location.

23. The facts are undisputed and Defendant's non-compliance with the ADA has been proven through on-site photographs. Plaintiff proves a *prima facie* case of ADA violations by the Defendant.

Attorneys' Fees and Costs

24. Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees, litigation costs, and court costs, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

**V. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

THEREFORE, Mr. LIMAS respectfully requests this Court award the following relief:

A. A permanent injunction, compelling Defendant to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act; and enjoining Defendant from violating the ADA and from

discriminating against Mr. LIMAS and those similarly-situated, in violation of the law;

B. A declaratory judgment that Defendant's actions are a violation of the ADA;

C. Find that Mr. LIMAS is the prevailing party in this action, and order

Defendant liable for Plaintiff's attorneys' fees, costs, and litigation expenses; and,

D. Grant such other and additional relief to which Plaintiff may be entitled in this action.

DATED: DECEMBER 23, 2020

Respectfully,

By: /s/ R. Bruce Tharpe  
R. Bruce Tharpe

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